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ARGENTINA. 24 *Jan.*—Trade agreement with Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

27 *Jan.*—It was learned that 130 newspapers and reviews of every political shade had been closed down during the past two months by the committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

AUSTRALIA. 24 *Jan.*—*Immigration.* Mr Holt, Minister for Immigration, stated that the Government intended to increase immigration to the highest possible level; 200,000 immigrants were expected in 1950—35,000 more than in 1949.

31 *Jan.*—*Indonesia.* Mr Spender, Minister for External Affairs, said that Indonesian claims to Australian New Guinea (recently put forward in Jakarta by an adviser to the Indonesian delegation to the autumn conference at the Hague) were invalid, and that any attempt by Indonesia to establish control would be treated by Australia 'as an act of hostility'.

AUSTRIA. 25 *Jan.*—Dr Gruber in London (*see Council of Foreign Ministers*).

BELGIUM. 23 *Jan.*—M. Spaak returned from his visit to the U.S.A. where he had had talks with President Truman, Mr Acheson, Mr Snyder, and Mr Hoffman.

27 *Jan.*—Signature of Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the U.S.A. (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

30 *Jan.*—Anglo-Belgian-U.S. talks on atomic energy (*see United States*).

BOLIVIA. 20 *Jan.*—The Government resigned.

28 *Jan.*—*Government Changes.* President Urriolagoitia issued a decree forming a new Cabinet. All but one Ministry were assigned to members of the President's Republican Socialist Union Party.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 22 *Jan.*—The East African Central Assembly, meeting in Nairobi, decided by 13 votes to 7 to ask the High Commission to approach the Central African Council with a view to the creation of a joint consultative committee between the Council and the Assembly.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. 19 *Jan.*—*Gold Coast.* The T.U.C. informed the Government that they had called off the strikes. Sir Charles Arden Clarke, the Governor, told a meeting of the Legislative Council that the T.U.C. was not responsible for the strikes. All evidence showed that they had been engineered by the Convention People's Party.

21 *Jan.*—*Gold Coast.* Dr Nkrumah, leader of the Convention People's Party, and most of the prominent members of the party in Accra and Sekondi were arrested.

25 Jan.—*Gold Coast*. The curfew imposed in Accra on 17 January was lifted.

30 Jan.—*Gold Coast*. A policeman and three villagers were killed and nine persons wounded at Jakobu, near Kumasi, when police were ambushed by armed men.

BULGARIA. 19 Jan.—*Yugoslavia*. A Note was sent to Yugoslavia requesting the immediate recall of Mr Vuyachich, First Secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy, and Mr Savich, the Consul in Sofia. Reports reaching Frankfurt said that the Government had also asked for the recall of the Yugoslav Ambassador, Mr Djerdja.

Note to U.S.A. requesting recall of U.S. Minister (*see United States*). *Government Changes*. Mr Korarov's new Government was set up.

20 Jan.—U.S.A. A Note was received from the U.S. Government denying the 'reckless accusations' against Mr Heath and protesting against the 'indignities and restrictions' imposed on the U.S. Legation during the past two years. Unless the Government withdrew their Note of 19 January and showed their willingness to observe 'established international standards of conduct' the U.S.A. would break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

Yugoslavia. The arrest was announced of four 'spies, provocateurs, and terrorists sent to Bulgaria by Tito's band.' They were said to be members of the Yugoslav Secret Service with instructions to co-operate with the Yugoslav Embassy.

Purge. Reports reaching Vienna spoke of further purges of senior Communists.

21 Jan.—Yugoslav Note requesting recall of Belgrade Embassy officials (*see Yugoslavia*).

U.S.A. A communiqué was issued accusing the U.S.A. of helping the Greek 'Monarcho-Fascists' to arm Bulgarian traitors who had fled to Greece, and organize their return to Bulgaria for terrorist and diversionary acts.

23 Jan.—Mr Kolarov, Prime Minister, died, aged seventy-two.

29 Jan.—Espionage charges in Yugoslav trial (*see Yugoslavia*).

1 Feb.—*Government Changes*. Parliament elected a new Government headed by Mr Chervenkov, secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party.

BURMA. 27 Jan.—Thakin Nu in Colombo (*see Ceylon*).

CANADA. 22 Jan.—Mr Pearson in Delhi (*see India*).

Czechoslovakia. The Department of External Affairs reported that the Czechoslovak Government had ordered the immediate expulsion of two members of the staff of the Air Attaché in Prague on grounds of espionage.

CEYLON. 27 Jan.—*Burma*. Thakin Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, arrived in Colombo.

CHINA 20 Jan.—Mr Chou En-lai in Moscow (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Indo China. The Communist Government were reported to have sent a Note to the Ho Chi-minh 'Government' in Indo China stating that they regarded that Government as the legal representative of the Viet Nameese people. The Note welcomed the establishment of diplomatic relations and said that the Chinese People's Government were ready to exchange representatives.

21 Jan.—Peking radio announced that Communist troops had reached Khotan, in Sinkiang province.

Statement by Mr Vyshinsky (*see U.S.S.R.*).

22 Jan.—The Communist Government announced that the provincial Governments of Shensi, Kansu, Ninghsia, and Chinghai had been placed under a regional Government—the North-West Military and Administrative Committee, of which the chairman was Gen. Peng Teh-huai.

Tibet. It was learned that a representative of the Communist Government had declared that Tibet was part of Chinese territory and that the 'Lhasa authorities' had no right to send any missions abroad. Any country receiving such an 'illegal mission' would thereby show its hostility to the Chinese People's Republic. The Government would, however, receive a deputation from Lhasa for 'negotiations on the peaceful question of Tibet.'

24 Jan.—Mr Acheson on economic aid to Formosa (*see United States*).

25 Jan.—State Department statement on Soviet penetration in northern areas (*see United States*).

Dr Tsiang on defence of Formosa (*see U.N. Secretariat*).

26 Jan.—Denial by U.S. Defence chiefs of intention to occupy Formosa (*see United States*).

29 Jan.—*Thailand.* Gen. Kach Songgram, deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army, arrived in Hong Kong.

30 Jan.—Sinkiang delegation in Moscow (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Hong Kong. Police used tear gas to subdue a riotous demonstration of tramway workers who had been on strike for higher wages since late December. Forty-two arrests were made.

Thailand. Gen. Kach stated in Hong Kong that he had been arrested on 27 January for plotting against his Government.

31 Jan.—*Hong Kong.* It was announced that the lower paid Government employees had been granted a 5 per cent increase in the cost of living allowance.

1 Feb.—Soviet Note to Communist Government proposing the trial of the Emperor of Japan (*see United States*).

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. 19 Jan.—*Austrian Treaty.* State Department statement (*see United States*).

24 Jan.—*Austrian Treaty.* The deputies held a further inconclusive meeting in London and adjourned until 15 February.

25 Jan.—*Austrian Treaty.* The four deputies received Dr Gruber, the Austrian Foreign Minister, who had arrived in London for discussions on the deadlock, and who later left for Paris.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 22 Jan.—*Church and State*. It was announced that over 90 per cent of the Catholic priests had taken the oath of allegiance to the State.

Expulsion of Canadian diplomats in Prague (*see Canada*).

DENMARK. 21 Jan.—End of Anglo-Scandinavian talks (*see Great Britain*).

27 Jan.—Signature of Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the U.S.A. (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

30 Jan.—Signature of Anglo-Scandinavian regional grouping agreement (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

EGYPT. 27 Jan.—*Britain*. Mr Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, arrived in Cairo on his way home from Ceylon.

28 Jan.—King Farouk received Mr Bevin, who also had conversations with Nahhas Pasha, Prime Minister, and with Mohammed Salah ud-Din, Foreign Minister.

29 Jan.—Mr Bevin left by sea for Italy.

EIRE. 21 Jan.—*Treaty*. A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the Republic of Ireland and the U.S.A. was signed in Dublin. It would enter into force when the instruments of ratification had been exchanged and would remain in force for ten years, unless terminated in the meantime under conditions specified in the treaty, and thereafter indefinitely until terminated by either party giving a year's notice.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 25 Jan.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, held discussions in Paris with Mr Hoffman, the E.C.A. Administrator, and Mr Harriman, representative in Europe of the E.C.A.

26 Jan.—The consultative group of the O.E.E.C. began a two-day meeting in Paris attended also by Mr Hoffman, Mr Harriman, Mr Bissell, assistant deputy director of the E.C.A., and Mr Katz, deputy to Mr Harriman.

30 Jan.—M. Petsche, the French Finance Minister, received Sir Stafford Cripps for discussions on the liberalization of trade and on payments problems.

Regional Grouping. An agreement was signed in Paris between representatives of the British, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish Governments notifying their intention to give effect to recommendations for closer economic co-operation between the four countries, based on the report prepared by their officials earlier in the month, and in accordance with the objectives of the O.E.E.C. All the provisions were financial and included the following:—current payments between the four countries to be made without restrictions; restrictions on tourist allowances to be relaxed; substantial mutual concessions to be made with regard to the repatriation of existing blocked balances, securities, and other blocked assets. (Norway was unable as yet to agree to the latter two clauses

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (*continued*)

owing to balance of payments reasons.) It was also agreed to set up an Anglo-Scandinavian economic committee for continuing discussions.

Herr Lange, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, told a press conference in Paris that the proposals did not aim at constituting a *bloc*. He also said that the four countries had deliberately avoided proposals for the liberalization of trade between them as this subject was now under discussion by the O.E.E.C.

31 Jan.—The Council of the O.E.E.C. at a meeting attended by Mr Hoffman and Mr Harriman, adopted a proposal submitted by the consultative group to appoint Dr Stikker, the Netherlands Foreign Minister, to a new post of 'Political Conciliator'. The arrangement would be experimental and Dr Stikker would continue to perform his duties as Foreign Minister. The Council also decided that the two vice-presidents of the organization, Dr Gruber and Mr MacBride, the Foreign Ministers of Austria and Eire respectively, should join the consultative group.

1 Feb.—The Council of the O.E.E.C. ended its session after approving proposals aimed at removing 60 per cent, and later 75 per cent, of the restrictions on the import of goods between member countries, subject to the formation of a European payments union. Agreement was also reached on a memo setting out the principles on which the payments union should be based and outlining the technical details of the scheme.

Mr Hoffman told a press conference that the O.E.E.C. countries had made 'excellent' progress in the field of self-help, but he expressed disappointment with the tardiness of economic co-operation. The creation of a political post was 'highly encouraging'.

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION. 19 Jan.—*China*. The Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Mr Panyushkin, walked out of the meeting after the members had voted to table his resolution calling for removal of the Chinese Nationalist representative.

FINLAND. 21 Jan.—Note to U.S.S.R. *re* alleged war criminals (*see* U.S.S.R.).

FRANCE. 19 Jan.—M. Monnet, speaking before the Economic Council on the achievements of the Monnet Plan said that one-half of the financing necessary to reach the production target by 1952 had been furnished and that one-third of this amount had come from U.S. aid. Planned investments for 1950 amounted to 334,000 m. francs. The half-yearly report which was published said that pre-war levels of production and consumption had now been reached in most branches, and that productivity had also returned to the 1939 standard. Much still remained to be done.

Strikes. Dockers at le Havre came out on strike in response to a C.G.T. appeal to boycott the transport of arms.

20 Jan.—*Indo China*. The Assembly of the French Union voted by

106 to 39 in favour of ratifying the treaties signed the previous year between France and Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos.

21 Jan.—*Poland*. A Note was sent to Poland rejecting the accusations contained in the Polish Note of 14 January and underlining France's desire to safeguard the friendship between the two countries.

25 Jan.—*Saar*. M. Schuman, Foreign Minister, told the Council of Ministers that the U.S. Government had confirmed through diplomatic channels the attitude towards French policy in the Saar expressed by Mr Acheson on 18 January.

Communism. War material for Indo China at the Renault works at Sèvres was raided by Communists.

A meeting of the Council of Ministers decided to take action against the Communist strikes and acts of sabotage directed against the war in Indo China and the manufacture of arms. President Auriol said that such strike action constituted a threat to national sovereignty.

26 Jan.—*Wages and Prices*. The Assembly voted by 540 to 2 for the renewal for one month of the 3,000 francs cost-of-living bonus.

Strikes. Official sources said that the Communists had received Cominform orders to intensify action in the docks to delay shipments of war materials to Indo China and to hamper discharge of arms under the Atlantic Pact.

27 Jan.—*Atlantic Pact*. Signature of Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the U.S.A. (see *North Atlantic Treaty*). A Foreign Office spokesman said that it had been agreed so far that France would get shipments of arms worth \$300 m. from the U.S.A. The French share would be the largest.

Strikes. The political bureau of the Communist Party passed a resolution defending the right to call political strikes.

28 Jan.—*Strikes*. Following the refusal of dockers at La Pallice to load a ship with supplies for the troops in Indo China, troops were called in to do the work.

Indo China. At the end of a two-day debate marked by Communist invective and disorder, the Assembly ratified the treaties with Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos by 396 votes to 193.

Polish Note suspending new trade orders (see *Poland*).

29 Jan.—*Budget*. Following the adoption by the Council of the Republic of a number of sweeping amendments to the Finance Bill, the Finance Committee submitted further proposals to the Assembly involving a deficit of over 45,000 m. francs.

30 Jan.—*Trade Agreement*. A Franco-German trade agreement was initialled in Paris, subject to ratification by both Parliaments and to approval by the Allied High Commission in Germany. It would replace the agreement signed with the Joint Import-Export Agency in 1949 and would be valid until 30 June 1950. It provided for an increase of trade between the two countries and for the mutual abolition of quota restrictions on a number of items affecting about 60 per cent of the total volume of trade. In accordance with the Franco-German payments agreement initialled in December, sales would be made in francs and marks, and no longer in dollars.

FRANCE (*continued*)

31 Jan.—*Indo China*. Recognition of Ho Chi-minh régime by the U.S.S.R. (*see U.S.S.R.*). A Note was handed to the Soviet Ambassador protesting against this decision which violated international law since the only legal Government of Viet Nam was that of Bao Dai. The Soviet action was of a nature 'gravely to impair Franco-Soviet relations'. The British and U.S. Ambassadors were informed of the contents of the Note.

Budget. The Assembly finally passed a balanced Budget on a motion of confidence by 301 votes to 284. The figures were:— expenditure, 2,237,500 m. francs, from which 20,000 m. was to be deducted in economies; revenue, 2,218,000 m. francs, including 99,000 m. in new taxes.

1 Feb.—*Ivory Coast*. The Council of Ministers decided to ban all meetings of the R.D.A. (*Rassemblement Démocratique Africain*) in French West Africa, following the disorders in the Ivory Coast.

Indo China. The Government's Note of protest about Soviet recognition of Ho Chi-minh was returned to the Foreign Office with an explanation by the Soviet Ambassador that it was impossible for him to receive a Note of this kind.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA. 30 Jan.—*Ivory Coast*. Police tried to break up a demonstration by about 2,000 members of the left-wing R.D.A. (*Rassemblement Démocratique Africain*) in the Dimbokro area. Firing broke out and twelve demonstrators were killed and thirty-eight injured. Twenty-two of the police were injured.

1 Feb.—*Ivory Coast*. It was learned that order had been restored following the arrival of Government reinforcements, and that a judicial inquiry was in process. Banning of R.D.A. meetings (*see France*).

GERMANY. 19 Jan.—*Berlin*. Gen. Taylor, the U.S. Commandant, replying to a letter from Gen. Kotikov, the Soviet Commandant, about the occupation of the Reichsbahn building, said that the space occupied by the Reichsbahn had been reserved for its use and its work would not be interrupted. The empty rooms would be put to a useful purpose.

Saar. Herr Hoffmann, Prime Minister of the Saar, said that his Government's aim was to secure political autonomy for the Saar and to achieve economic security by continuing the economic union with France. He spoke of deliberate attempts in Bonn to stir up trouble.

Mr McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner, received Dr Adenauer, the Federal Chancellor, in Frankfurt at the latter's request. The discussions were joined by Gen. Robertson, the British High Commissioner.

21 Jan.—*Berlin*. Following continued restrictions on the Berlin railways, Gen. Taylor, the U.S. Commandant, ordered the return of the Reichsbahn building to the eastern Sector authorities in order to 'prevent further reprisals'.

The three western Commandants wrote to Gen. Kotikov, the Soviet Commandant, protesting against the retention by the Russian authori-

ties on 13 January of a quantity of scrap metal consigned from Berlin to western Germany.

Western Germany. Two extreme right wing parties, the German Right Party of Lower Saxony, and the National Democrats of Hesse, decided at a meeting in Kassel to merge into the German Reich Party under Franz Richter. One of its chief aims was the reunification of Germany.

A 'Society for the Reunion of Germany' was formed at a meeting at Bad Homburg under the initiative of Dr Hermes, the Christian Democrat leader of the west German farmers' organization, and Herr Nadolny, a former Ambassador in Moscow.

Mr McCloy in New York (*see United States*).

22 Jan.—*Western Germany.* Dr Dehler, the Federal Minister of Justice and leader of the Free Democratic Party in Bavaria, speaking in Hamburg, said, according to press reports, that the Ruhr Statute was 'out-moded and meaningless'. Germany represented no threat to security and the acts of aggression of the past 200 years could not be laid at her door. The view that Germany had caused the first world war was a myth; she was no more to blame than France. Nor was Germany exclusively to blame for the phenomenon of Hitler who was a product of the Versailles Treaty and of the timidity of France.

Saar. Herr Blücher, the Federal Vice-Chancellor and leader of the Free Democratic Party, said in Hamburg that his party could recognize a decision on the Saar only if it resulted from a plebiscite. He emphasized that he was not speaking as a member of the Cabinet.

23 Jan.—*Berlin.* Traffic on the Helmstedt-Berlin road was slowed down at the Soviet check point.

Gen. Bourne, the British Commandant, told the press that though west Berlin showed signs of industrial recovery, unemployment was now at 293,000 and was still rising. This must be reduced by 200,000 in the next six months. He emphasized the determination of the western Allies to remain in Berlin.

Western Germany. M. François-Poncet, the French High Commissioner, wrote to Dr Adenauer protesting against Dr Dehler's speech which, he said, by a flagrant distortion of history, attempted to burden France with responsibility for the first world war and to justify the policy of Hitler at the expense of France. It was incredible that such words could be expressed by a member of the Government which claimed that it was seeking a reconciliation of the French and German peoples within an organized western Europe. Dr Adenauer issued a statement declaring that neither he nor the Cabinet shared Dr Dehler's alleged views.

24 Jan.—*Saar.* The press published a memo prepared by Herr Kaiser's Ministry for All-German Affairs proposing that a plebiscite be held in the Saar with a view to incorporating the territory as the twelfth *Land* in the Federal Republic, but allowing it to maintain close economic relations with France. The memo listed a number of arguments in support of German claims to the Saar.

Dr Adenauer issued a communiqué stating that he had had no official knowledge of Herr Kaiser's memo and that he did not agree with its proposals.

GERMANY (*continued*)

A further statement issued by Dr Adenauer declared the Government's determination to adhere to their policy of co-operating with the Allies, establishing good relations with France, and pursuing the idea of European Union. All concerned must help in preventing anything which would disturb the 'development of the Saar problem'. Everything must be done to make it clear to the German people that their future was inseparable from that of western Europe and that any nationalist movement must therefore be opposed.

Unemployment. The Federal Government appointed a committee of five Ministers to investigate unemployment which had risen in western Germany to 1,750,000.

Eastern Germany. It was announced that Herr Dertinger, Foreign Minister, had temporarily taken over the direction of the Christian Democratic Union in Saxony in place of Prof. Hickmann (who had recently been accused in the Communist press of opposing the National Front).

25 Jan.—*Western Germany.* Dr Adenauer's reply to M. François-Poncet's protest which was published said that Dr Dehler's speech had been summarized by the press in such a way as to give rise to misunderstandings. Dr Dehler had not intended to attack France but, on the contrary, to encourage Franco-German understanding and European co-operation. He, Dr Adenauer, regretted that the misunderstanding had occurred and said that neither he nor the Government shared the views attributed by the press to Dr Dehler.

Saar. Herr Kaiser, writing in the press, urged the linking of the French and German economies by using iron ore from Lorraine in conjunction with coal from Germany to build up new industries in the Saar. This could produce an 'industrial organism which could be co-ordinated under international control with the Ruhr'.

U.S. support for French attitude on the Saar (*see France*).

26 Jan.—*Berlin.* The three western Commandants sent a letter to Gen. Kotikov protesting against recent Soviet interference with traffic between Berlin and western Germany which they described as violating the four-Power agreement of June 1949. They also pointed out that they had received no reply to their protest about the illegal impounding of scrap metal consigned from Berlin to the west.

Western Germany. The High Commissioners received Dr Adenauer and invited him to appoint German Consuls-General in London, Washington, and Paris.

E.R.P. The Lower House of the Federal Republic voted the ratification of the bilateral treaty with the U.S.A.

Eastern Germany. The Government issued a statement ordering an intensive campaign against sabotage and spying to meet 'much increased organized arson'.

27 Jan.—*Berlin.* The East German Ministry of the Interior announced that all vehicles proceeding into the Soviet Sector of Berlin or the Soviet Sector of Germany, must carry permits obtainable from the People's Police.

29 Jan.—*Eastern Germany*. It was announced that Herr Hickmann had resigned from the chairmanship of the Christian Democratic Union in Saxony.

The Soviet Army newspaper in Berlin reported that 127 'Anglo-American saboteurs', all Germans, had been arrested in the Soviet Zone on charges of spying.

30 Jan.—*Western Germany*. Franco-German trade agreement initialled (see *France*).

Saar. It was learned that allied nationals wishing to go to the Saar were now required to obtain a special visa from the French authorities.

Berlin. Normal conditions were reported on the Helmstedt-Berlin road.

31 Jan.—*Berlin*. Acts of sabotage committed during the night on the Berlin district railway in the British and U.S. Sectors caused a temporary dislocation of services.

Traffic on the Helmstedt-Berlin road was again slowed up at the Soviet zonal border.

E.R.P. The Federal Government published two reports which had been presented to the European branch of the E.C.A. The first outlined western Germany's economic progress under Marshall aid and suggested various measures for accelerating it. Production was shown to be still only 76 per cent of pre-war. The second stressed the difficulties with which Germany had to contend—the refugee problem, the need for financial assistance to Berlin, the lack of capital for investment programmes, and the absence of German economic unity. A number of proposals were made for reducing unemployment which was considered the most serious current economic drawback. But in spite of all proposed measures Germany would not be able to stand on her own feet by 1952.

1 Feb.—Trade agreement between western Germany and Pakistan (see *Pakistan*).

E.R.P. It was learned that the Federal Government had informed the O.E.E.C. that Germany's balance of payments had become the worst of any country receiving Marshall aid. This was because other E.R.P. countries had not liberalized their trade as quickly or as fully as Germany. Two measures suggested to remedy this were that the other member States should be asked to cease discriminating against German exports, and that the O.E.E.C. should revise the drawing rights of these countries.

GREAT BRITAIN. 19 Jan.—*Controls*. Mr Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, said that basic controls such as those of the location of industry, foreign exchange, and the volume of investment would be continued permanently to ensure the maintenance of the economic position and the policy of full employment.

20 Jan.—*Foreign Trade*. The full returns for 1949 were published as follows: Exports, £1,784,400,000 (12.8 per cent more than in 1948); re-exports, £58,600,000 (9.5 per cent less); imports, £2,272,500,000 (9.4 per cent more).

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

21 *Jan.*—*E.R.P.* The economic discussions with officials of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark ended after agreement had been reached on recommendations of certain practical steps for promoting closer economic co-operation between the four countries.

25 *Jan.*—The Conservative Party issued its election manifesto which was based on the policy adopted by the party's annual conference in October.

26 *Jan.*—*Defence.* A report on the Defence Estimates (H.C. 313) was published by the Select Committee on Estimates.

India. Mr Attlee, Prime Minister, speaking at a meeting of the India League in celebration of the inauguration of the Indian Republic expressed his satisfaction with Britain's contribution to the creation of this new democracy and paid a tribute to the qualities of Pandit Nehru.

27 *Jan.*—*Atlantic Pact.* Signature of Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the U.S.A. (*see North Atlantic Treaty*). The Government issued a statement welcoming the agreement. It also said that Britain was already making the maximum contribution to mutual aid and could not undertake any further substantial commitments without endangering economic recovery.

Mr Bevin in Cairo (*see Egypt*).

Arrangement for payment in gold of certain exports to South Africa (*see South Africa*).

30 *Jan.*—Signature of regional grouping agreement with Scandinavia (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

Anglo-Belgian-U.S. talks on atomic energy (*see United States*).

31 *Jan.*—Publication in the U.S.A. of letter from Mr Creech Jones to the Kenya Government on oil imports (*see United States*).

1 *Feb.*—*Atomic Energy.* A letter written by Mr Attlee was published in which, replying to a Quaker appeal for efforts to find a compromise solution to the question of control of atomic energy, he said that the Soviet proposals were unacceptable since they failed to provide the security required. He also rejected the suggestion that an improvement in east-west relations could be brought about by a conference between the heads of States.

Mr Bevin in Rome (*see Italy and Vatican*).

Mr Acheson on British reduction of dollar oil imports (*see United States*).

Soviet Note proposing the trial of the Emperor of Japan as a war criminal (*see United States*).

GREECE. 28 *Jan.*—Mr Theotokis, Prime Minister, announced that the Army would be reduced by 18,000 by March and that a further possible cut would then be considered.

29 *Jan.*—The General Staff published the alleged plans of the Communist Party based on decisions taken by the central committee on 14 November. These included the reorganization of guerrilla bands and increased propaganda. The General Staff reaffirmed that the greater

part of the country was now free of guerrilla bands but admitted that remnants were still operating in eastern Macedonia and Thrace. In the past four months 2,754 rebels had been killed, captured, or surrendered, leaving only about 800 now operating within Greece.

HUNGARY. 21 *Jan.*—Mr Revai, Minister of Popular Education, speaking at the Lenin memorial celebration, appealed for a 'convincing struggle' against nationalism, which was opposed to patriotism. He also appealed for a more 'militant discipline, a more relentless attitude towards . . . bourgeois . . . opportunism, more energy in the liquidation of the "fifth column" of the imperialists, and more attention to the consolidation of the party's relations with the working class.'

28 *Jan.*—A decree was published creating commissions to deal with breaches of labour discipline by employees of State-owned concerns.

INDIA. 22 *Jan.*—*Canada.* Mr Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General, and Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister, received Mr Pearson, the Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who had arrived in Delhi for a short visit.

24 *Jan.*—Dr Rajendra Prasad, a former President of the National Congress, was unanimously elected first President of the Republic by the Constituent Assembly. The Assembly also signed the Constitution.

Indonesia. Dr Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic, arrived in Delhi.

25 *Jan.*—*Indonesia.* Dr Soekarno, addressing the Indian Parliament, appealed to Indians to give their moral support to the inclusion of New Guinea in Indonesia.

26 *Jan.*—*Proclamation of Republic.* The Republic was formally proclaimed at a ceremony in Delhi. Mr Rajagopalachari laid down the office of Governor-General and Dr Prasad was sworn in as President.

Mr Attlee's speech (*see Great Britain*).

Three people were killed and many injured in Communist riots during the celebrations in Calcutta. About fifty arrests were made.

A hand grenade was thrown at the Nizam in Hyderabad, but failed to explode.

28 *Jan.*—The Supreme Court was inaugurated.

31 *Jan.*—Dr Prasad, reviewing relations with foreign countries in a speech to Parliament, reaffirmed the Government's desire that a mutual declaration for avoiding war should be made with Pakistan. He also said that the Kashmir issue should be settled by a plebiscite when conditions made possible a free declaration of the people's will; until then India would continue to fulfil her obligations there. Speaking of economic conditions he said that the difficulties and expenses arising from partition had delayed progress. Great economy must be practised.

INDO CHINA. 20 *Jan.*—Vote on ratification of treaties by the Assembly of the French Union (*see France*).

Chinese Communist Note to Ho Chi-minh régime (*see China*).

22 *Jan.*—French military officials in Saigon denied reports that a

INDO CHINA (*continued*)

large force of Chinese Communist and Indo-Chinese guerrilla troops had crossed the frontier and were advancing on Caobang and Langson. They said, however, that there had been increased activity by Ho Chi-minh's guerrillas in that area and that the road between the two towns was practically closed because of frequent attacks on convoys.

23 Jan.—*Viet Nam*. It was learned that Mr Nguyen Phan Long had formed a new Government approved by Bao Dai.

24 Jan.—Dr Jessup, the U.S. Ambassador-at-large, arrived in Saigon for a short visit.

25 Jan.—It was learned that a further 2,000 Chinese Nationalist troops had crossed the frontier and been disarmed.

27 Jan.—Dr Jessup presented a goodwill message to the Emperor Bao Dai from Mr Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State.

29 Jan.—Ratification of three treaties by French Assembly (*see France*).

30 Jan.—It was learned from a *Tass* agency message that Ho Chi-minh had sent a Note to 'the Governments of all foreign States' on 14 January expressing readiness to establish diplomatic relations.

31 Jan.—Ho Chi-minh régime recognized by the U.S.S.R. (*see U.S.S.R.*). French protest (*see France*).

A serious clash took place between Viet-Minh forces and French troops near Hué, in Annam.

1 Feb.—French Note of protest to the U.S.S.R. on recognition of Ho Chi-minh returned (*see France*).

Statement by Mr Acheson (*see United States*).

INDONESIA. 20 Jan.—It was learned that fighting had been proceeding for the past week in and around Banjermassin, in South Borneo, between regular Indonesian forces and the 'White Skull'—an organization reported to belong to the Communist 'People's Army of the Proletarians' (Laskar Rakjat Murba).

22 Jan.—It was learned that clashes had occurred between the local population of Balikpapan, east Borneo, and civil police from the island of Timor. There were about 500 casualties. The Indonesian Army claimed that order had been restored.

Fighting occurred between 'Turk' Westerling's forces and Indonesian troops near Bandoeng, in west Java.

23 Jan.—Westerling's forces captured Tjimahi, seven miles west of Bandoeng. Later, assisted by deserters from the Netherlands East Indies Army and by a number of Pasoendan troops, they entered Bandoeng and captured the Indonesian Army headquarters. Government troops withdrew. Following the intervention of Gen. Engles, Commander of the Dutch forces stationed in West Java, who was said to have made 'suggestions' to Westerling about his leaving the city the insurgents withdrew. Dutch troops patrolled the streets until the return of the Indonesian troops.

Dr Hatta, Prime Minister, and the Sultan of Jogjakarta, the Defence Minister, met Dr Hirschfeld, the Dutch High Commissioner. The

Ministry of Information said that the Indonesian and Dutch authorities had agreed on concerted action.

The police arrested ten persons in Jakarta as a 'preventive measure'.

24 Jan.—Government troops were in full control of Bandoeng. Dr Hatta told the press that orders had been given for the arrest of Westerling.

Anwar Tjokroaminoto, Premier of West Java State, and two other leaders of the P.S.I.I. (Progressive Islam Party) were arrested in connection with the disorders.

Recognition of Government by the U.S.S.R. (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Dr Soekarno in Delhi (*see India*).

25 Jan.—Government troops raided an arms dump in Jakarta believed to belong to Westerling's forces. Reports reaching the capital said that Westerling's troops had that day attacked Puwarkarta, twenty-five miles north-west of Bandoeng.

Dr Hirschfeld and the Dutch C.-in-C., Gen. van Vreeden, issued a joint statement rejecting Indonesian allegations that the Dutch were partly responsible for the recent fighting because they had taken no precautions to prevent desertions. They also said that the Indonesians were responsible for dealing with Westerling's forces.

26 Jan.—Seven persons were reported killed when fighting broke out in Jakarta between Indonesian troops and a small contingent of Westerling's men. The insurgents were quelled when Government reinforcements arrived. According to official sources a large scale attack on the city was averted when Government troops intercepted about 2,000 of Westerling's men at Tjianjoer, to the south-east.

27 Jan.—It was learned that a former Dutch police inspector named van der Meulen, who had led the Westerling forces against Bandoeng, had given himself up at Tjianjoer.

The West Java Cabinet resigned.

It was learned that the Dutch Army authorities had handed a document to Dr Hatta and to the U.N. Commission giving a detailed account of the events at Bandoeng, on 23 January. It stated that Westerling's first illegal activity was after the transfer of sovereignty and that since he was then a civilian the Dutch Army Command had no authority over him. A Dutch Army spokesman said that the document showed that the Dutch authorities at Bandoeng had consistently warned the Indonesian Command and had worked with them.

28 Jan.—Wiranata Kusumah, head of the State of West Java, refused to accept the resignation of the Government so long as the Prime Minister was in custody.

29 Jan.—Dr Jessup, the U.S. Ambassador-at-large, arrived in Jakarta.

It was learned that the Indonesian military authorities had taken over all civil power in Garoet, thirty miles south-east of Bandoeng and had imposed a curfew there. In Jakarta the Dutch Army had taken over some posts in order to release the maximum number of Indonesians for possible operations.

Gen. Soedirman, Chief-of-Staff of the Indonesian armed forces, died.

INDONESIA (*continued*)

30 Jan.—Wiranata Kusumah informed the federal Parliament of his decision to lay down his mandate. The House unanimously accepted a motion urging the West Java Government to submit all its powers to the central Government.

31 Jan.—Mr Spender's statement on Indonesian claim to Australian New Guinea (*see Australia*).

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. 30 Jan.—It was announced that the Confederation's headquarters would be in Brussels.

IRAQ. 1 Feb.—The Prime Minister, Ali Jawdat al'Ayyubi, resigned.

ITALY. 19 Jan.—*Israel*. The Government granted *de jure* recognition to the Israeli Government.

21 Jan.—The Liberals decided to refuse Signor de Gasperi's invitation to join a new Ministry because of his inability to satisfy their basic conditions for collaboration.

25 Jan.—President Einaudi received Signor de Gasperi, who formally accepted the mandate to form a new Government.

27 Jan.—Exchange of letters with the U.S.A. on Mutual Defence Assistance (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

Government Changes. President Einaudi approved the new Cabinet which consisted of eleven Christian Democrats, three Social Democrats, and two Republicans. The following Ministers retained their former posts:—Signor de Gasperi (Christian Democrat) Prime Minister; Signor Scelba (Christian Democrat) Interior; Count Sforza (Republican) Foreign Affairs; Signor Pacciardi (Republican) Defence; Signor Pella (Christian Democrat) Treasury; and Signor Vanoni (Christian Democrat) Finance. The new Minister of Labour was Signor Marazza (Christian Democrat). Signor Lombardo (Social Democrat) was transferred from Industry to Foreign Trade.

Agreement on administration of Somaliland approved (*see U.N. Trusteeship Council*).

28 Jan.—*Government Changes*. Signor de Gasperi added three Ministers without Portfolio to his Cabinet—two Christian Democrats and one Republican.

30 Jan.—It was learned that the police had detained over 150 members of the neo-Fascist M.S.I. following a recent demonstration by members of the movement outside a Communist Party headquarters on the outskirts of Rome.

A meeting of port and railway officials in Leghorn decided to refuse to unload U.S. ships bringing U.S. arms aid to the country.

1 Feb.—*Britain*. Mr Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, arrived in Rome from Egypt. He was received by Count Sforza, President Einaudi, and Signor de Gasperi.

JAPAN. 19 Jan.—The Socialist Party split into two groups.

20 Jan.—*Communism*. The Communist Party issued a statement accepting the Cominform criticism of its failings. The statement included a full 'confession of past errors by Mr Nosaka, the party leader, and a promise by the central committee to 'live up to the expectations of the international proletariat'. It also expressed the committee's continued faith in Mr Nosaka's leadership.

22 Jan.—About 2,500 ex-prisoners of war arrived at Maizuru from Siberia.

26 Jan.—Trade agreement with Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

28 Jan.—*Peace Treaty*. Mr Hoshijima, a leader of the Democratic Liberal Party of which Mr Yoshida, Prime Minister, was the head, told the Diet that the Communist Party, by insisting on a peace with all the belligerents was delaying the signing of a treaty. His party wanted a separate peace with those countries willing to conclude one, thereby bringing the occupation to an early end. He accused the U.S.S.R. of violating Article 9 of the Potsdam proclamation to the Japanese people.

31 Jan.—The U.S. joint Chiefs-of-Staff—Gen. Bradley, chairman; Gen. Collins, Army; Gen. Vandenberg, Air Force; and Admiral Sherman, Navy—arrived in Tokyo for discussions with Gen. MacArthur.

1 Feb.—Soviet Notes to the U.S.A., Britain, and Communist China proposing the trial as war criminals of the Emperor and others (*see United States*).

JORDAN, KINGDOM OF. 30 Jan.—The Defence Minister, Fawzi Pasha al'Mulki, said that the Government had introduced compulsory military training for all secondary school pupils. Plans were also under way for establishing an Air Force and for generally strengthening the defence forces.

LIBYA. 1 Feb.—*Cyrenaica*. Mr de Candole, the British Resident, said that he had forwarded to the British Government memoranda submitted to him by the chief political leaders calling for the complete independence of the territory, in association with Britain.

LUXEMBOURG. 27 Jan.—Signature of Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the U.S.A. (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

MALAYA. 20 Jan.—After a meeting convened in Selangor by the Selangor branch of the Malayan Chinese Association, the Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Mining Association of Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, all Chinese in the State were urged to support the anti-bandit month (*see p. 18*).

22 Jan.—Twenty-two bandits were killed in an operation north of Labis in Johore. In the province of Wellesly bandits ambushed a police jungle squad killing one British sergeant, six Malay constables, and one Chinese.

MALAYA (*continued*)

27 Jan.—The European assistant manager of the Sabai estate, near Bentong, in Pahang, was murdered by bandits.

Gen. Harding, C.-in-C., Far East Land Forces, said in a statement that he would welcome a brigade of Commonwealth troops to enable him to withdraw units more often for training. But the security problem could never be solved by military measures alone.

28 Jan.—Bandits ambushed an estate lorry in the Kota Tinggi area of Johore, killing ten of its occupants, including six members of the police, and wounding four. In Selangor terrorists killed four Chinese, including one woman.

Several bandits were killed in operations in the Jelebu area of Negri Sembilan, in the Batu Gajah district of Perak, and near Segamat, in Johore.

29 Jan.—Bandits burnt down the buildings on the Sikamat estate in Negri Sembilan.

30 Jan.—Enrolment began throughout the Federation for the Malayan People's Anti-Bandit Month.

Bandits entered the Kamuning estate in the Sungei Siput area of Perak and killed the Indian foreman.

One British officer was wounded and two Gurkha soldiers killed in an operation against bandits in Negri Sembilan.

31 Jan.—A gang of about thirty bandits was driven off the Telemong estate in Pahang after a fight with twenty-five special constables. Two bandits were killed by Gurkhas in Negri Sembilan.

1 Feb.—Five people, including a woman and a child, were killed by bandits in Tras village, and two people were wounded. Twelve villagers were arrested by the police.

Two special constables were killed in an attack on a Johore estate.

NETHERLANDS. 27 Jan.—Signature of Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the U.S.A. (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

31 Jan.—Appointment of Dr Stikker as E.R.P. Political Conciliator (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

NEW ZEALAND. 1 Feb.—*Financial Policy*. Mr Holland, Prime Minister, said after consultations with officials of the Reserve Bank and Treasury that the financial situation was serious owing to the inflationary policy of the last Government. This must be remedied by overhauling national expenditure, by a more economical use of capital, and by stimulating saving.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 27 Jan.—*Military Aid*. Bilateral agreements for mutual defence assistance were signed in Washington between the U.S.A. and seven other member States—Britain, France, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. A similar arrangement was made between the U.S.A. and Italy, but in the form of an exchange of letters. The text of the agreement with Britain was as follows:—

The Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, being parties to the North Atlantic Treaty signed at Washington on 4 April 1949: considering their reciprocal pledges under Art. 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty separately and jointly with the other parties, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, to maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack; desiring to foster international peace and security, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations through measures which will further the ability of nations dedicated to the purposes and principles of the Charter to participate effectively in arrangements for individual and collective self-defence in support of those purposes and principles; reaffirming their determination to give their full co-operation to the efforts to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated by the Charter and to obtain agreement to universal regulation of armaments under adequate guarantee against violation; recognizing that the increased confidence of free peoples in their own ability to resist aggression will advance economic recovery; taking into consideration the support that has been brought to these principles by the Government of the United Kingdom in affording military assistance to other parties of the North Atlantic Treaty and by the Government of the United States of America in enacting the Mutual Defence Assistance Act of 1949 which provides for the furnishing of military assistance to nations which have joined with it in collective security arrangements; desiring to set forth the conditions which will govern the furnishing of military assistance by one contracting Government to the other under this agreement; have agreed as follows:—

Art. I.—(1) Each contracting Government, consistently with the principle that economic recovery is essential to international peace and security and must be given clear priority, and in accordance with its obligations under Art. 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty, will make available to the other such equipment, materials, services, or other military assistance as the contracting Government furnishing such assistance may authorize, in accordance with detailed arrangements from time to time to be made between them. The Government of the United Kingdom in fulfilment of its obligations under Art. 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty will furnish or continue to furnish to other parties to the North Atlantic Treaty such equipment, materials, services, or other military assistance as it may authorize. The furnishing of assistance by the Government of the United States of America under this agreement will be under the provisions, and subject to all the terms, conditions, and termination provisions of the Mutual Defence Assistance Act of 1949, Acts amendatory and supplementary thereto and appropriation Acts thereunder.

(2) Such assistance shall be so designed as to promote the integrated defence of the North Atlantic area and to facilitate the development of, or be in accordance with, defence plans under Art. 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty approved by each contracting Government.

Art. II.—(1) Each contracting Government undertakes to make

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY (*continued*)

effective use of assistance received pursuant to Art. I of this agreement: (a) for the purpose of promoting an integrated defence of the North Atlantic area, and for facilitating the development of defence plans under Art. 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty; and (b) in accordance with defence plans formulated by the North Atlantic Treaty organization, recommended by the North Atlantic Treaty council and defence committee, and agreed to by the two contracting Governments.

(2) Neither contracting Government, without the prior consent of the other, will devote assistance furnished to it by the other contracting Government to purposes other than those for which it was furnished.

Art. III.—In the common security interest of both contracting Governments, each contracting Government undertakes not to transfer to any person not an officer or agent of such contracting Government, or to any other nation, title to or possession of any equipment, materials, or services, furnished on a grant basis, without the prior consent of the contracting Government furnishing such equipment, materials, or services.

Art. IV.—The provisions of Art. V of the Economic Co-operation Agreement, signed at London on 6 July 1948, shall be regarded as an integral part of this agreement.

Art. V.—(1) Each contracting Government will take such security measures as may be agreed in each case between the two contracting Governments in order to prevent the disclosure or compromise of any classified military articles, services, or information furnished by the other contracting Government pursuant to this agreement. (2) Each contracting Government will take appropriate measures consistent with security to keep the public informed of activities under this agreement.

Art. VI.—The two contracting Governments will negotiate appropriate arrangements between them respecting responsibility for claims for the use or infringement of inventions covered by patents or patent applications, trademarks, or copy-devices, processes, or technological information in connection with equipment, materials, or services furnished pursuant to this agreement, or furnished in the interests of production undertaken by agreement between the two contracting Governments in implementation of the pledges of self-help and mutual aid contained in the North Atlantic Treaty.

Art. VII.—(1) Subject to the provision of the necessary appropriations, the Government of the United Kingdom will make available to the Government of the United States of America sterling for the use of the latter Government for its administrative expenditures within the United Kingdom in connection with assistance furnished by the Government of the United States of America to the Government of the United Kingdom under this agreement. (2) The two contracting Governments will initiate forthwith discussions with a view to determining the amount of such sterling and agreeing upon arrangements for the furnishing of such sterling.

Art. VIII.—(1) Except as otherwise agreed, the Government of the United Kingdom will grant exemption from custom duties and other

taxes on importation, and also from taxes on exportation, in respect of goods owned by the Government of the United States and imported by it into the United Kingdom as assistance under this agreement or as assistance under any similar agreement between the United States and any other party to the North Atlantic Treaty. (2) Goods imported under this exemption may not be disposed of by way either of sale or gift in the country into which they have been imported, except to a Government party to the North Atlantic Treaty or under conditions agreed with the Government of the country into which they have been imported.

Art. IX.—(1) Each contracting Government agrees to receive personnel of the other contracting Government who will discharge in its territories the responsibilities of the latter Government under this agreement and will be accorded facilities to observe the progress of assistance furnished in pursuance of this agreement. (2) Such personnel will, in their relations to the Government of the country to which they assigned, operate as part of the Embassy under the direction and control of the chief of the diplomatic mission of the Government which they are serving. (3) The Government of the United Kingdom will, upon appropriate notification from the Ambassador of the United States of America in the United Kingdom, consider such personnel as part of the Embassy of the United States of America in the United Kingdom for the purpose of enjoying the privileges and immunities accorded to that Embassy and its personnel of comparable rank.

Art. X.—The furnishing of any assistance under this agreement shall be consistent with the obligations of the two contracting Governments under the Charter of the United Nations and under Art. 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Art. XI.—(1) The two contracting Governments will, upon the request of either of them, consult regarding any matter relating to the application of this agreement or to operations or arrangements carried out pursuant to this agreement. (2) The terms of this agreement shall at any time be reviewed at the request of either contracting Government. Such review shall take into account, where appropriate, agreements concluded by either contracting Government in connection with the carrying out of Art. 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty. (3) This agreement may be amended at any time by agreement between the two contracting Governments.

Art. XII.—(1) This agreement shall enter into force on notification to the Government of the United States by the Government of the United Kingdom of its acceptance thereof. (2) This agreement will terminate one year after the receipt of notification by either contracting Government of the intention of the other to terminate it. (3) The annexes to this agreement form an integral part thereof.

The text was followed by eleven annexes explaining further details of the arrangements.

The other agreements, though broadly similar were not identical, different provisions being necessary to meet the special needs and requirements of each country.

British and French statements (*see Great Britain and France*).

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY (*continued*)

President Truman, having approved the Council's recommendations for the integrated defence of the North Atlantic area issued an executive order authorizing the U.S. Secretary of State to proceed with the Mutual Defence Assistance programme in consultation with the Secretary of Defence and the Administrator for Economic Co-operation.

NORWAY. 21 Jan.—End of Anglo-Scandinavian talks (*see Great Britain*).

27 Jan.—Signature of Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement with the U.S.A. (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

30 Jan.—Signature of Anglo-Scandinavian regional grouping agreement (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

PAKISTAN. 26 Jan.—*Trade Agreement*. A six-months' trade agreement for large-scale reciprocal exports between Pakistan and Japan was announced in Karachi.

1 Feb.—*Trade Agreement*. It was learned that a trade agreement had been concluded with western Germany providing for exports of raw materials in exchange for imports from Germany of machinery, iron, steel, chemicals, and finished goods.

PALESTINE. 19 Jan.—*De jure* recognition of Israel by Italy (*see Italy*).

23 Jan.—*Jerusalem*. The Israeli Parliament adopted a resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

25 Jan.—An official spokesman in Tel Aviv said that an arms race was inevitable between Israel and the Arab States if shipments of British war materials continued under the existing treaty obligation.

30 Jan.—Police broke up a Communist demonstration in Tel Aviv, organized against alleged discrimination in the agricultural settlements and against recent Communist arrests.

Garreau plan for Jerusalem (*see U.N. Trusteeship Council*).

31 Jan.—*Jerusalem*. The Government announced that they regarded M. Garreau's proposals as unacceptable on the grounds that they would impair Israel's sovereignty over the secular areas of the Jewish city.

1 Feb.—The Israeli Government announced that all demobilized men from eighteen to forty-nine, and women from eighteen to thirty-four must register for possible future service.

PERSIA. 22 Jan.—The Shah in an address to Senators-elect, spoke of the need for social reform and called for a holy war against corruption.

PHILIPPINES. 20 Jan.—Dr Jessup, the U.S. Ambassador-at-large, arrived in Manila from Hong Kong.

POLAND. 21 Jan.—French Note (*see France*).

23 Jan.—*Church and State*. It was learned that the Government had taken control of Caritas, the Roman Catholic welfare organization, on the grounds that investigation by the State Audit Board had disclosed

'fraudulent abuses with the diversion of funds for political purposes'.

30 Jan.—*France*. A Note was sent to France stating that in view of the French refusal to open negotiations for a new clearing agreement, Poland would place no more orders in France.

RUMANIA. 25 Jan.—Yugoslav Note (*see Yugoslavia*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 20 Jan.—Parliament was opened by the Governor-General, Mr van Zyl. The speech from the Throne recorded an improvement in the balance of payments but said there was a continued need for import control. The legislative programme included a Bill to abolish appeals to the Privy Council, a Bill to combat Communism, and a Bill to establish residential segregation.

23 Jan.—*Defence*. It was learned that Gen. Beyers, Chief of Staff of the defence forces, had resigned as from 15 March.

27 Jan.—Mr Havenga, Finance Minister, told Parliament that when in London recently he had negotiated an arrangement whereby imports of essential sterling area goods into the Union would be paid for in gold. Under another provision of the arrangement, repayment of the balance of the loan to Britain had been accepted in sterling shortly before devaluation.

Dr Malan, Prime Minister, replying to an Opposition motion of no confidence, said that the Union's gold and sterling resources were increasing and that capital continued to enter the country. Delay in fully implementing the *apartheid* policy, which Gen. Smuts had described as a fraud on the voters, would be remedied in time.

29 Jan.—*Disorders*. Rioting broke out in Newclare, the non-European area of Johannesburg. Shots were exchanged between natives and the police and several people were injured.

30 Jan.—*Disorders*. Five hundred armed policemen raided Newclare and arrested 650 natives. Many were released after interrogation.

The motion of no-confidence in the Government was rejected by 78 votes to 71.

SPAIN. 19 Jan.—Statement by Mr Acheson (*see United States*).

SWEDEN. 21 Jan.—End of Anglo-Scandinavian talks (*see Great Britain*).

30 Jan.—Signature of Anglo-Scandinavian regional grouping agreement (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

THAILAND. 29 Jan.—Gen. Kach in Hong Kong (*see China*).

30 Jan.—It was learned that fourteen senior Army officers had been arrested in connection with an alleged plot to overthrow the Government. An official spokesman said that the plot had been 'completely and bloodlessly' dealt with. Statement by Gen. Kach (*see China*).

TIBET. 22 Jan.—Statement by Peking Government (*see China*).

TRANSJORDAN *see* JORDAN, KINGDOM OF.

TRIESTE. 1 *Feb.*—About 27,000 industrial workers came out on strike in response to an appeal by both the Communist and non-Communist trade unions.

UNITED NATIONS

ATOMIC ENERGY

19 *Jan.*—*China.* Mr Malik, the Soviet delegate to the six-Power special consultations, left the meeting after his request for the removal of the Chinese Nationalist member had been rejected by 5 votes to 1. The other delegates agreed that so long as the Soviet Government was not represented it was futile to continue the discussions.

1 *Feb.*—It was learned that Britain, the U.S.A., France, China, and Canada had written to Mr Lie stating that it was impossible to continue the negotiations requested by the General Assembly so long as the U.S.S.R. refused to take part in them.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

28 *Jan.*—The regional conference at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, ended.

PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

30 *Jan.*—Meetings were resumed in Geneva. The Israeli and Arab delegations were urged to meet instead of continuing to submit proposals to each other through the Commission.

SECRETARIAT

20 *Jan.*—*China.* Mr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, told a press conference that he had received a message from Chou En-lai, the Foreign Minister of the Chinese Communist Government, naming Mr Chang Wen-tien as Communist chief delegate to the U.N. and asking when the 'illegitimate' Nationalist mission would be removed. Mr Lie said he was circulating the message to all the member States. Each organ of the U.N. was competent to act on the credentials of delegations, and the timing of actions of such questions was determined by each organ.

25 *Jan.*—*China.* Dr Tsiang, head of the Chinese Nationalist mission, told a press conference at Lake Success that he was confident his Government could hold Formosa provided the Chinese Communists were not supported by Soviet ships and aircraft. The island was defended by a force of between 150,000 and 200,000 men and included six highly trained divisions equipped with American weapons. The Communists had failed in their attempts to take the small islands of Tinghai and Kinmen, and it was therefore 'sheer fantasy' to say they could take Formosa.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

19 *Jan.*—A session of the Council opened in Geneva. The Soviet delegate was absent.

27 *Jan.*—*Somaliland.* Following a week of deliberation, the Council

approved the agreement for Italy's ten-year administration of her former colony of Somaliland. Voting was 11 in favour, with the U.S.S.R. absent. A decision on the frontier with Ethiopia was reserved.

30 Jan.—*Somaliland*. It was learned that Mr Retta, the Ethiopian observer at the Council's recent meetings, had sent a Note to Mr Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, stating his Government's inability to recognize the validity of the agreement on Somaliland because there were no delimited frontiers and because their claim to take part in the work of the Trusteeship Council, under Art. 79 of the Charter, had received no satisfaction.

Jerusalem. M. Garreau, the president, submitted a new plan to the Council resulting from his consultations with Governments, interested religious bodies, and local populations. The recommendations provided that Jerusalem should be constituted as a separate entity within the boundaries foreseen in the General Assembly resolution. It would be demilitarized and neutralized and freely accessible to pilgrims and visitors. It would be an economically free zone and would be divided into three administrative areas, under Israel, Jordan, and the United Nations respectively. The U.N. area, to be known as the International City, would be administered by the Governor of Holy Places who would be responsible to the Trusteeship Council. The inhabitants of the International City might retain their actual citizenship or might opt for that of the city. They would elect a municipal council to administer the International City under the control of the Governor.

It was announced that the Council was prepared to hear the views of any interested body, whether a Government or a religious organization, on the plan.

1 Feb.—*Tanganyika*. Mr Lamb, the Political Liaison Officer for Tanganyika, presented the annual report to the Council. Sir Alan Burns (Britain) replying to questions by the Philippine delegate reaffirmed that the economic union of Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda was not a political union, and that his Government's policy was to lead the three territories towards self-government.

UNITED STATES. 19 Jan.—*Spain*. Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, announced in a letter to Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the U.S.A. was ready to vote for a resolution in the U.N. leaving members free to resume full diplomatic relations with Spain. This did not imply approval of the Franco régime, but the U.S.A. had long questioned the wisdom and efficacy of the 1946 resolution which appeared in retrospect to have strengthened rather than weakened the Spanish Government. U.S. policy towards Spain was based on the recognition of certain facts:— first there was no alternative to the existing Spanish Government; second, that Government was strong; and third, Spain belonged to western Europe. The Spanish Government was not, however, acceptable to many west European nations as an associate in E.R.P. and the Council of Europe, and this was a matter in which western Europe must have a leading voice. So far as U.S. economic assistance was concerned, Spain was free

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

to apply to the Export-Import Bank for credits for specific projects, but the Government were opposed to the extension of a general balance of payments loan to the Spanish Government to use as they saw fit. The development of economic relations between the U.S.A. and Spain depended on the co-operation of the Spanish Government, which had taken no interest in the offer of a new treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation.

Atomic Energy. President Truman told the press that he was not considering negotiations with the U.S.S.R. on the hydrogen bomb.

Austrian Treaty. A statement issued by the State Department on the previous day's discussions in Moscow said that Mr Gromyko had given no satisfactory assurances as to when the Vienna negotiations would be completed. In these circumstances it was doubtful if the scheduled meeting of the four deputies could make any progress, and consideration would therefore be given to 'future appropriate action that may be taken to re-establish Austrian freedom and independence'. The U.S., British, and French Governments were 'deeply concerned' about the delay in concluding the treaty.

Korea. The House of Representatives rejected by 193 votes to 191 the Bill for the continuation of economic aid to South Korea.

Bulgaria. A Note was received from the Bulgarian Government requesting the immediate recall of Mr Heath, the U.S. Minister in Sofia on the grounds that he had had contact with Mr Kostov (the former Bulgarian Vice-Premier who was executed in December) and that he had 'allowed himself to take action not in line with his diplomatic functions'.

20 Jan.—Note to Bulgaria threatening to break off diplomatic relations (*see Bulgaria*).

Dr Jessup in Manila (*see Philippines*).

21 Jan.—Treaty signed with Irish Republic (*see Eire*).

Charge of arming Bulgarian opposition groups (*see Bulgaria*).

Germany. Mr McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, arrived in New York.

Mr Vyshinsky's denial of Mr Acheson's statements on Soviet policy in China (*see U.S.S.R.*).

23 Jan.—*Taxation.* President Truman sent a Message to Congress recommending changes in the tax laws, to bring in an additional \$1,000 m. a year. The closing of certain 'shocking' loopholes would improve the equity of the tax system and would enable the Government to cut taxes on some goods and services and to reduce levies on small businesses. He also recommended changes in the laws affecting foreign-earned incomes to encourage investments abroad in the 'Fourth point' programme for under-developed areas.

Germany. Mr McCloy met Mr Acheson and later they were both received by President Truman.

24 Jan.—*China.* Mr Acheson held discussions with the Senate Foreign Relations committee. Senator Connally, the chairman, said afterwards that Mr Acheson had indicated that the Administration were

willing to give further economic aid to the Chinese Nationalists in Formosa but not military aid.

Dr Jessup in Saigon (*see Indo China*).

25 Jan.—*China*. The State Department issued a report giving documentary evidence to support Mr Acheson's statement that the U.S.S.R. was taking over four northern areas of China, and in answer to Mr Vyshinsky's denial. It said that in Outer Mongolia Soviet penetration was complete and Chinese authority non-existent. In Manchuria the U.S.S.R. was the dominant partner in an official Sino-Soviet partnership. In July 1949, a trade agreement had been concluded between Soviet and local authorities in Manchuria—not with the Chinese Communist authorities in Peking. In addition two secret agreements were reported to have been signed between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese Communists, known as the Moscow agreement and the Harbin agreement, which were understood to grant further special rights to the U.S.S.R. In Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang the process of economic and political penetration was less advanced but developments there were reminiscent of early steps in the other two areas.

Atomic Energy. President Truman asked Congress for \$87,650,000 to finance the expansion of atomic energy plans which was running ahead of schedule.

26 Jan.—*China*. Mr Johnson, Secretary of Defence, and Gen. Bradley, chairman of the joint Chiefs of Staff, had discussions on the military aspects of Far Eastern policy with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A statement issued afterwards said that Mr Johnson and Gen. Bradley at no time favoured any occupation of Formosa by the U.S.A. There had been no conflict between the State and Defence Departments on basic policy directives in the Far East.

27 Jan.—Signature of Mutual Defence Assistance agreements with Atlantic Pact member States, and President Truman's authorization to proceed with the programme (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

29 Jan.—Dr Jessup in Jakarta (*see Indonesia*).

30 Jan.—*Atomic Energy*. Discussions began in Washington between U.S., British, and Belgian representatives on matters of mutual interest in the atomic energy field.

Senator McMahon, chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said that the committee had had the 'matter of the hydrogen bomb under continuous investigation and consideration'.

Defence. Mr Johnson, issued his annual report which also contained the reports of the Secretaries for the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

31 Jan.—*Atomic Energy*. President Truman announced that he had ordered the Atomic Energy Commission to 'continue its work on all forms of atomic energy weapons, including the so-called hydrogen or super-bomb'. They would carry on with this programme on a basis consistent with peace and security until a satisfactory plan for control of atomic energy was achieved.

The Air Force announced measures for establishing an aerial defence ring round all major atomic plants.

The seventh half-yearly report of the Atomic Energy Commission,

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

which was submitted to Congress, recorded good progress in research and in the production and stockpiling of weapons.

Korea. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, following a meeting with Mr Acheson, approved by 17 votes to 1 a new \$60 m. Korean Aid Bill.

Strikes. President Truman intervened in the coal miners' strike by calling for a seventy-day truce with full production starting on 6 February, during which period full investigations would be made into the dispute. (Over 100,000 miners were on strike and most of the 300,000 others working a three-day week.)

Joint Chiefs-of-Staff in Tokyo (*see Japan*).

Oil. The National Petroleum Council published the text of a letter written by the British Colonial Secretary, Mr Creech Jones, to the Kenya Government discussing the desirability of substituting sterling fuel for the dollar oil currently imported into East Africa. He said that 'the Americans, as expected, have not gone beyond expressing regret'. Senator Connally issued a statement criticizing this 'British act of hostility'.

1 Feb.—*U.S.S.R.* A Note was received from the Soviet Government stating that the Emperor Hirohito had secretly prepared germ warfare, and demanding his trial by an international court, together with four Japanese generals. Similar Notes were received by Britain and Communist China.

Oil. Mr Acheson told a press conference that Mr Creech Jones's letter which had come into the possession of the State Department did not accurately reflect the 'serious concern' with which the Government viewed the British action of reducing dollar oil imports into the sterling area.

Indo China. Mr Acheson issued a statement condemning Soviet recognition of Ho Chi-minh's régime and emphasizing U.S. sympathy with the 'legal Governments of Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam'.

U.S.S.R. 20 Jan.—*China.* Mr Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Communist Government, arrived in Moscow.

21 Jan.—*China.* Mr Vyshinsky, Foreign Minister, issued a statement declaring that Mr Acheson's recent statement on Soviet policy in China (*see p. 60*) was 'so absurd and monstrous that we at first doubted its accuracy'. The independence and sovereignty of the Mongolian Republic were recorded in the Yalta agreement and were recognized by the then Chinese Government in 1945. It was also common knowledge that Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Sinkiang 'continue to be a part of China, and are an integral part of China's territory'. Mr Acheson's slanderous statements were evidence of the failure of his policy in China.

Mr Vospelov, the editor of *Pravda*, said at a Lenin anniversary meeting that Soviet policy provided for the 'lasting co-existence' of the Soviet system and that of the outside world.

Finland. A Note was received from the Finnish Government rejecting

Soviet charges that Finland was knowingly sheltering war criminals and supplying them with false documents. Four of the fifty-six people whose extradition the U.S.S.R. had specifically requested had been detained; the others had either left the country, died, or were not known.

22 Jan.—*China*. Mr Stalin received Chou En-lai. Mr Vyshinsky was also present.

24 Jan.—It was announced that the Government had decided to recognize the new Indonesian State.

25 Jan.—State Department statement on Soviet penetration in north China (*see United States*).

30 Jan.—*China*. Delegates of the provincial People's Government of Sinkiang arrived in Moscow to join in the Russo-Chinese negotiations.

31 Jan.—*Indo China*. *Tass* announced that the Government had recognized the 'democratic Republic of Viet Nam, led by President Ho Chi-minh' which represented 'the overwhelming majority of the population of the country'. French protest (*see France*.)

1 Feb.—Notes to U.S.A., Britain, and Communist China proposing trial of Emperor Hirohito and other Japanese as war criminals (*see United States*).

VATICAN. 1 Feb.—The Pope received Mr Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, who was spending a short visit in Rome.

WESTERN UNION. 25 Jan.—The Finance Ministers of the Brussels Treaty Powers met in Paris.

YUGOSLAVIA. 19 Jan.—Recall of two diplomats in Bulgaria requested (*see Bulgaria*).

20 Jan.—Arrest of four alleged Yugoslav spies in Bulgaria (*see Bulgaria*).

21 Jan.—*Bulgaria*. A Note was handed to the Bulgarian Embassy rejecting Bulgaria's reply of 17 January to a Yugoslav protest against the expulsion of its Embassy officials in Sofia. The Note prohibited the return to Belgrade of the Bulgarian Ambassador, Mr Pelovsky, and requested the immediate recall of two Embassy secretaries in reprisal for the similar action by the Bulgarian Government.

22 Jan.—The National Assembly passed an electoral law which provided for the nomination of candidates not belonging to the Popular Front.

24 Jan.—It was learned that a trade agreement had been signed with Argentina.

Rumania. A Note was sent to the Rumanian Government charging them with a 'hostile policy' in severing all rail and mail communications the previous day.

27 Jan.—An official spokesman said that 5,321 political refugees had entered Yugoslavia from Cominform countries in the past eighteen months.

29 Jan.—*Espionage*. A court at Skopje sentenced two men to death and six others to terms of imprisonment for spying and 'diversionary activity' on behalf of the Bulgarian Government.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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| Feb. | — | Economic conference of international Socialists, Germany. |
| " | 15 | Second stage of Finnish Presidential Election. |
| " | 23 | General Election, Great Britain. |
| " | 23 | General Agreement on tariffs and trade: fourth session of contracting parties, Geneva. |
| " | 27 | Conference of U.S. diplomats in Africa, Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa. |
| " | 28 | Opening of hearings by International Court on interpretation of Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian Peace Treaties. |
| Mar. | — | General Election, Burma |
| " | — | General Election in South-West Africa for seats in South African Parliament. |
| " | — | General Election, Yugoslavia. |
| " | — | Meeting of Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe. |
| " | 1 | Regional meeting of U.S. Ambassadors in Latin America, Rio de Janeiro. |
| " | 5 | General Election, Greece. |
| " | 12 | General Election, U.S.S.R. |
| " | 14 | I.R.O. General Council, fifth session. Geneva. |
| " | 20 | International Tin Study Group, fifth session. Paris. |
| July | 17 | Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg. |